Statement

(Till September, 1991)

States/UTs	Are Declared Surplus (Area in lakh Acres)
1	2
1. Andhra Pradesh	7.25
2. Assam	6.10
3. Bihar	4.75
4. Gujarat	2.52
5. Haryana	1.21
6. Himachal Pradesh	2.84
7. J & K	4.56
8. Karnataka	2.75
9. Kerala	1.33
10. Madhya Pradesh	2.95
11. Maharashtra	7.04
12. Manipur	0.02
13. Orissa	1.74
14. Punjab	1.38
15. Rajasthan	6.19
16. Tamil Nadu	1.78
17. Tripura	0.02
18. Uttar Pradesh	5.32
19. West Bengal	12.63
20. D&N Haveli	0.09
21. Delhi	0.01
22. Pondicherry	0.02

Regional office of Indian Meteorological Department for Assam

2229. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no Regional Office of Indian Meteorological Department in Assam;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Regional Office at Calcutta has to oater to the needs of as many as 11 States of North Eastern Region;

(c) if so, in view of the need for Scientific study of repeated floods and majoir industries like Tea and Oil in Ajslsam, whether Government pro(i*sed to open a Regional Office in Assam;

(d) whether representations have been received from Meteorological employees of N.E. Region demanding establishment of Regional Office at Guwahati; and

(e) if so. Government's reaction in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OE PESRONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) The Meteorological Centre (M.C.) of the India metorologjcal department is located at Guwahati in Assam and it caters to the meteorological needs in the states of north-eastern region.

(b) There are 5 Regional Meteorological Centres (RMC) of the India Meteorological Department located at Calcutta. Nagpur, Delhi, Bombay and Madras. These have overall responsibility for catering to the meterological requirements in the States in the eastern, central, northern, "western and southern parts of the country.

(c) to (e) Establishment of a Regional Meteorological Centre separately for the North-Eastern States is included in the Draft Eighth Five Year Plan programme of the India Meteorological Department. However, actual establishment will depend on the availability of resources under the 8th Five Year Plan (1992-1997)-

Eco-Health survey ITRC

2230. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Wil! the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that ITRC scientists are taking up first-ever poineering eco-health survey project in the coun try (Times of India. 26th November. 1991) and if so. the details thereof:

(b) whether Government are aware that results of many similar surveys hitheetofore conducted by ITRC have not been made public specially in respect of pesticides, metals, food, water etc.; and

(c) if so, whether Government would ensiure better utilisation of ITRC, NEER1 etc. in close association with NGOs in volved in the problems of eco-health such as South-South Solidarity, New Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (SHRI-MATI MARGARET ALVA): (a) Yes. Sir. A multi-model study, as part $_0$f eco-health survey project in the country, had been undertaken from 18th November to 29th November, 1991 in Delhi. The study included collection of drinking water samples for physio-chemical,, heavy metal and bacterial parameters like faecal coli-form and total coliform. Air quality monitoring from six sampling points within a radius of 10 Kms. around Con-naught Place was also undertaken. Food items, vegetables, edible oils, ghee and milk samples were also taken for analysis for pesticide residues, polymiclear aromatic hydrocarbons and anatoxins and for permitted food colours and detection of adulterants. The study was further coupled with both retrospective and prospective health examinations and lung-function testing of a cross-section of the population of Delhi.

(b) The majority of the health surveys. undertaken by ITRC, in the past had been in the form of projects sponsored by various government departments in eluding the Ministry of Health. Not only-have the results of these studies been sent to concerned authorities for further action, but many of them have also been published i$_n$ national and international journals. This is also the case with regard to the studies undertaken in respect of pesticides ond metals. In cases of studies undertaken by ITRC on its own. the de tailed results of such studies are passed on to concerned parties.

(c) The institutes ensure better utiliza tion of their activities through wide pub licity of the results of the studies by means of annual reports, audio-visual films, re gular awareness programmes and visits from representatives of the Governments as well as Non-Governmental Organisations.